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THE LOTTERY QUESTION. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Six: It is not to be expected that THE TRIBUNE, nor any thing else short of a Constitutional Convention can in any wise improve the espacity of the race of Dog-berrys at present holding office as Police Justices. As they are now selected, nothing can be done by them which ought to surprise us, unless it might be to render an accidental judgment founded on common sense. But when an educated man, holding the position of public prosecutor, joins in with the open violators of the law, is it not time to show that District-Attorneys in certain districts ought to be selected in some other manner than by the suffrage of the denizens of such places as the First, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Seventeenth and Fourteenth Words of the City of New-York.

In your paper of this morning you give an account of and close it with the following paragraph:

and close it with the following paragraph:

The following is the opinion of Mr. Bedford, Assistant District-Attorney, as to the legal point at issue: "This is not a lattery. A lottery is where money is won by the chance drawing of numbers, and where there are prizes and blanks. This is a distribution—there is no chance—every ticket drawing a prize of more or less value. It is not a chance scheme." Justice Ledwin gave his decision in accordance with the foregoing opinion of Mr. Bedford, and dismissed the case.

It may be properly said that the Justice could make no other decision after the officer, whose duty it [was to prosecute the offender, volunteered a defense on a false technicality. But how about the prosecuting attorney t Is his course to be overlooked! Is the moral sense of this community to be insulted, and one of the worst forms of gambling to be forever protected by the quibbling evasions of an Assistant District-Attorney ! These are questions for the approaching Constitutional Convention to con-

for the approaching Constitutional Convention to consider.

The learned officer referred to is reported to have said:

"This is not a lottery. This is a distribution—there is no chance—every ticket drawing a prize of more or less value. It is not a chance scheme." Yet in the face of this, the scheme shows that the distribution, if fairly performed, is nothing but a chance. The chances are called "premiums." but if the "Fifth-ave, Mansion," worth \$70,000, is to be drawn for, only one ticket can possibly draw ff, and the others must necessarily draw, if they are drawn at all, inferior "premiums." What is that but a lottery!

Begging the pardon of the learned Assistant District—A thorney for doubting his ability to properly define the meaning of the very old English word "Lottery," I would refer him to some of the standing authorities; beginning with Ballery (1749), "Lottery, a sharing of lots by chance." Banctax (1749), "Lottery, a sharing of lots by chance." Banctax (1749), "Lottery, a kind of public game at hazard; a game of chance." Johnson (1798), "Lottery, a game of chance." Webster (1869), "A scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance," Webster (1869), "A scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance; a game of hazard in which small sums are ventured for the chance of obtaining a larger value either in money or in other articles."

Only one of these lexicographers alludes to "blanks" as being incident to a lottery; while in his second definition he discardasche use of the word blank, but says, "Lottery is a geme of hazard where small sums are ventured for the chance of obtaining a larger value in money or other articles." There could not be a better description of the "grand presentation festival" than these words contain; yet the Assistant District-Attorney solumly says; "A lottery is where money is won by the chance drawing of mumbers, and where there are prizes and blanks."

Is it not time the Assistant District-Attorney was sent New-York, Feb. 5, 1807.

New-York Daily Tribuna

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1867.

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All business letters for this office should be addressed to "Tax Taxas UNB." New-York

The Assembly yesterday passed the joint resolutions authorizing an inquiry into the mismanagement of the canals.

A proposition for reconstruction, approved by the President, and offered by Mr. Dixon in the Senate, will be found in to-day's report of Congress.

the Fine Arts, Musical and Dramatic Notices, the Ferry Investigation, City News, the Civil Court Reports, and the Money Article, will be found on the second page. The Police Trials, the Markets, and New-Jersey News, are on the third page. A review of Felton's Lowell Lectures on Greece appears on the sixth page.

The proceedings of the Labor Convention at Albany were yesterday notable for the stand taken by its President against the eight-hour movement. He thought it injudicious to insist on eight hours' work, and get eight hours' wages; but the Convention has in no wise sustained him.

The Indian Appropriation bill was debated in the House yesterday, and was finally recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions aimed against the present contract system. The Committee are to exclude from the bill all appropriations not necessary to carry out the treaty stipulations, or maintain Indians now in our custody.

The Senate of Pennsylvania has passed a bill forbidding railroads to make any distinction between passengers on account of race or color, and the House will certainly concur. We congratulate the people of Philadelphia, especially, upon the prospect that their city will be redeemed from disgrace-and Mr. Justice Thompson that he will no longer have the opportunity of deciding that colored women may be robbed and kicked out of street cars without the hope of any redress.

The Hon. James E. English, who served in the XXXVIIth and XXXVMIth Congress, and was well known as a manufacturer of New-Haven, was yesterday nominated for Governor by the Democratic Convention of Connecticat. The Convention, whose candidate will undoubtedly not be elected, took the trouble to explain its views in a series of resolutions. Radicals and fanatics are denounced as of old; and the Supreme Court and Mr. Johnson are subjects of questionable laudation.

The Committee of Ways and Means, we understand, propose to take off the tax on advertisements. As one of a large number of journals able and willing to pay any necessary tax in this particular, we object. We ask Congress for no favor. Unless some general reduction of to it. We have a great debt, which we mean greatly to pay, and it cannot be paid by lightening taxes. Face the music, gentlemen!

The Legislative Committee appointed to investigate our Ferry (want of) system met yesterday in Brooklyn. The counsel for the Union Ferry Company was present, a fact which shows that the profound silence of the Ferrymen did not at all indicate a disposition to yield to the public will. We presume they expect to triumph over the people in this struggle, having the advantage of money, compact organization, and long experience in evading the laws. The people, they believe, do not take as much interest in the matter individually as collectively. We suggest to the Citizens' Association, which was organized for the removal of abuses, that it might take an interest in this matter, and through its counsel represent the interests of the people before the

Mr. Stevens's bill reported yesterday virtually subjects the States lately in rebellion to Military rule until Congress shall otherwise provide. We wish to see this result avoided; but, if those States will not otherwise provide for the punishment of outrages on Blacks and other Unconditional Unionists, how can it be ?'

They hung a negro whom they had nicknamed Horace Greeley in South Carolina the other day for killing a white man. He was convicted on negro testimony-circumstantial the examination of one of the agents of a lottery concern; but strong. So far, so good. Now, will some one point us to a single instance in the recent history of the reconstructed States where a White ex-Rebel has been convicted on White testimony and executed for killing a negro? That there have been such killings in abundance is notorious: where is the record of such steam and machinery constrains the aggregaconviction and punishment?

> The condition of the Ottoman Porte is becoming every day more critical. By a Cable dispatch in this morning's issue we learn that the people of Servia are rising in arms against the Turks, and that the Viceroy of Egypt shows an intention of availing himself of the troubles of the Porte to achieve the entire independence it can see nothing but a few rich manufacof Egypt. The report that the Bulgarians disapproved of the movements of the Greeks, and had declared in favor of the Turkish rule, is refuted by The Levant Herald, which claims to know tures had no substantial existence-laid by the from the best source that a Bulgarian address to the Turkish Government, expressing the above sentiments, was put in circulation by the French missionaries in Constantinople, and has not received the signatures of any respectable number of Bulgarians. The latter, it is can bring this question home to the great body true, have for years been quarreling with the of the People, and we have no fear for the reheads of the Greek Church because they sult. demand a national organization of church and school under Bulgarian-and not, as heretofore, under Greek-bishops, but they are, nevertheless in full sympathy with the political aspirations of the other Christian provinces. When the general rising against the Turkish rule, which has long been preparing, shall take place, the Bulgarians will not remain behind.

January a memorial passed both houses of that remedy to this state of things, but what remedy can be throng of her subjects, on which were of the honorable members of that body to the and Austin has been general. They have some sarcastic fellows in the Ter-

august body requesting Congress to repeal the National statute prohibiting polygamy in the Territories. The law in question has been five years on our books, and all that time has been a perfect dead letter. The Mormons have treated it with supreme contempt, the Elders have preached disobedience, the Saints have gone on with their wholesale marrying and sealing, and the head Prophet has taken his forty-fifth helpmeet. The memorial says to Congress, in effect: "Gentlemen, you see how we despise your , authority; suppose, for the looks of the thing, 'you tell us to do as we have a mind to." In a word, Congress is asked to play the part of the indulgent mother, and when her naughty boy says "I won't," is to answer, "Well, then, you "needn't." We trust that when Mr. Delegate Hooper presents this memorial he will receive a becoming reply.

CITY AND COUNTRY-PROTECTION-LABOR

-MANUFACTURES. THE TRIBUNE is known as a most carnest advocate of Protection to Home Industry, with a view to the extension, diffusion, and peralso urges extensive and systematic migration inland from our constantly overpeopled seaboard cities; holding it morally impossible that poverty and wretchedness should not abound constantly and largely in excess of the wants positions inconsistent, and assails them as follows:

lows:

"The most recent statistics of population show that to curban population of the United States is growing into greater and greater disproportion to the rural. We quite agree with The Tributne that this wholesale desertion of the manly, healthful, independent, and virtue-favoring pursuits of agriculture for such a life as a majority of operatives lead in clies, is a sorry exchange. If the city laborer marries, he lives in a cramped, dingy tenement, in a hand-to-mouth way, with perhaps a dozen other families in the same house, deprived of the blessings of cleanliness and pure air, and bringing up his children amid dangerous or corrupting associations. If he does not marry, he too often spenderhis carnings in drink and dissipation. Now, why should The Tribunes pull down with one hand what it builds up with the other? The high tariff for which it so incessantly clamors is a bribe to forsake a life of rural independence for employment in towns. In these days of steam and machinery, manufactures must be conducted in large establishments, and be located in large towns, both for the convenience of distributing their products and receiving their materials and supplies. To build up manufactures is to collect people in cities; and, as the tendency to flock to cities is confessedly too great and needs to be sbated, why does The Tribune wish to stimulate it by unjust legislation? Why promote by law what you discourage by advice? You have been giving the advice for at least twenty years; but during the whole time you have supported laws which completely neutralize it. If it is really better to eat cheap bread and breathe pure air in the country than to pay fits a barrel for flour and live amid dirt in a town, why should legislation be perverted to bribe people into the swarming dens in which manufacturing laborers bring up their sickly children!"

Response by The Tribune

Response by The Tribune. The World must allow us to state our own views. They are succinctly as follows:

I. We hold that the true interest of our pec ple and of mankind requires that the number and proportion of producers of wealth, as well as their efficiency in producing it, be everywhere and permanently increased, and that the number and proportion of exchangers or distributors of other men's products, and of all parasites on the industrial body politic, be steadily and evermore diminished. This is the key-note of our entire political and social philosophy.

II. We hold that the planting or extension of Manufactures, in countries and districts now mainly or wholly Agricultural, tends strongly and generally to secure the desired end, by reducing the cost of transportation and the charges of importers, jobbers, factors, forwarders, shippers, and middlemen of all sorts, and necessarily increasing the rewards of productive industry. If, for example, a farmer in Iowa grows a surplus of one thousand bushels of grain, which he sells for two hundred yards of various British textile fabrics and one tun of British trary, we cannot doubt that Elliott is correct; were and metals, while at least half of the value of both produce and manufactures is extended that so gross an error should have remained pended in getting the grain from Iowa to England and the manufactures from England to that the present tax will be maintained, and as Iowa, it must be that the recompense for his attributed to him by Elliott; he must have refor a general reduction, we are totally opposed labor realized by farmer and manufacturer marked its disagreement with what he is realike would be largely increased by attracting the manufacturers from England to Iowa, or even so near that State as are Pittsburgh and rect so glaring a discrepancy. Chicago. The farmers would now receive more cloth and wares for their grain; the manufacturers more grain for their cloth and wares. Protection commends itself to our approving judgment as a system of enormous labor-saving, by bringing producer to the side of producer, and thus cutting down, if not wholly cutting off, the heavy cost of making their.

reciprocal exchanges. III. We arge the migration of working men but not with a view to their universal employment in Agriculture. On the contrary, if they were all to be farmers, we hold that their condition would be that most undesirable one, so vigorously depicted by Gen. Jackson in his famous letter to Dr. Coleman. We urge men to go West and become farmers, because we mean to have them accompanied and followed by others who shall there be mechanics, artisans, manufacturers, and thus consumers of those farmers' products. We do not admit that artisans are necessarily less virtuous or less healthful than farmers; we deny that the policy we favor tends to aggregate the population in great cities; on the contrary, we would replace one bloated Birmingham or Sheffield by a dozen, diffused all over the civilized world. Even here on the seaboard, new manufactures tend to such locations as Bridgeport, Waterbury, and New-Britain, Conn., Paterson, Trenton, and New-Brunswick, N. J., rather than to the great cities like New-York and Baltimore. The business of printing books is now leaving the great cities for more economical and more desirable locations. The exceptions rather prove the rule than invalidate it. In so far as the use of tion of inhabitants-which is not nearly so far as The World assumes-we hold that each nation should bear its part in overcoming the

evils and dangers of such aggregation. -We scarcely hope that these views will modify the habitual levity and flippancy wheremost vital questions. In the Protective Policy, turers seeking to increase their already exorbitant profits; forgetting that the foundations of this policy were laid when American manufacrepresentatives of farmers and planters like Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson, who sought to benefit their constituents by drawing manufacturers into their neighborhood. But let us get Reconstruction out of the way, so that we

We read with great pleasure in our City's noisiest and most abusive organ of Free Trade the following excellent strictures. They are specially aimed at our abominable Tenement Houses; but they cover the whole ground in dispute between us and the philosophers who recently met in Boston and resolved that Government had no business to do more than prevent one man's knocking another down. Says

expected to be efficacious. Appeals to the owners of these abominations to improve their property will certainly be utterly futile; and there is no use in disguising the further fact that, so long as the tenement houses which we now suffer from are suffered to exist, but little is to be expected from model structures to be exceted at a great expense by private benevelence. The excellent intentions which dictated Mr. Feabody's magnificent gift for the benefit of the poor of London have not been crowned, so the English papers tell us, with entirely happy results. Great numbers of those whom it is most important for the community that we should get out of styes into houses really prefer to live in their algorithms and the styes prove much more remunerative than the houses do. If anything can reach the evil (and we are all agreed that it must be reached), it will probably be some such prohibitive and peremptory legislation as that by which the pest-ships of the old emigrant trade between America and England were cleared, and the ship-fever banished from Liverpool and New-York. Let us have a law competing landlords to allot a given necessary area of space and supply of air to every lodger whom they house. Such a law, fortified by a provision that no rent shall be recoverable against any persons lodging in houses in the construction and allotment of which the law shall be viocoverable against any persons lodging in houses in the construction and allotment of which the law shall be violated, would probably do more to put this matter on a civilized basis in six months than all the public meetings, denunciations, and legislative recommendations in the world."

MAY IMPRACHMENT BE ACCOMPANIED BY SUSPENSION?

We copied, a few days since, from Col. Forney's Chronicle, an extract from Elliott's Debates in the State Conventions which ratified the Federal Constitution, distinctly, unequivomanent prosperity of Home Manufactures. It cally affirming the power of a majority of the House of Representatives, in impeaching a President, to suspend him from office pending the verdict of the Senate. In doing this, we expressed no opinion of the soundness of Mr. where the number seeking employment is so Madison's opinion as quoted, but asked some one who held the opposite view to favor us of employers. The World deems these several with his reasons. The World points us to an elaborate essay in its columns by Mr. Geo. Ticknor Curtis, who not merely argues that the doctrine in question is unsound, but that Mr. Madison never expressed the views printed as his in Elliott's Debates!

We do not choose to be dragged into a controversy on the main question, though we are more than willing to be assured that The World's and Mr. Curtis's view of the matter is the true one. We cheerfully assent to their statement that the Constitution does not in terms clothe the House with the power of Suspension; and we will add that, according to our hest recollection, in none of the few cases of impeachment already on record was such power exercised. Judges of the Supreme Court have (we believe) proceeded in the discharge of their official duties while under impeachment, precisely as though they were above reproach or suspicion. It may well seem that this should not be so, without at all affecting the fact that it is so. But has the House ever avowed or admitted that it might not suspend, if it saw fit? We can recall no instance wherein it did so.

Mr. Curtis quotes from the unquestioned minutes of the Convention of 1787 as follows:

minutes of the Convention of 1787 as follows:

On the 14th of September, Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Gouverneur Morris moved:
That persons impeached be suspended from their offices until they be tried and acquitted.
Mr. Madrisox—The President is made too dependent already on the Legislature by the power of one branch to try him in sonsequence of an impeachment by the other. This intermediate suspension will put him in the power of one branch only. They can at any moment, in order to make way for the functions of another who will be more favorable to their views, vote a temporary respond of the existing magistrate.
Mr. King concurred in the opposition to the amendment.

ment.
On the question to agree to it:
Connecticut, South Carolina, Georgia—Aye, 5: New
Hampshire, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania,
Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina—No, 8.
(Madison's Minutes; Elliott, vol. 5, pages 541, 542.)

-This is cogent, certainly, as to the main mestion; but is it conclusive? Did not the Convention often decline to embody in the text of the Constitution powers which they nevertheless expected would be exercised? We express no opinion, but simply inquire:

We cannot assent to Mr. Curtis's assumption that Mr. Madison, because of the foregoing, could not have held the language attributed to him in Elliott's Debates. On the conunnoticed till now. Mr. Madison of course knew whether he did or did not say what is garded as having said in the Federal Convention; and he could hardly have failed to cor-

THE QUEEN ON REFORM.

All England waited with impatience for the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament, for it was hoped that through it the Government would answer that demand for the extension of the elective franchise which the people now make with unprecedented earnestness. Since the defeat of the Russell-Gladstone bill, popular agitation from the great cities to the broad, free West, during the past eight months has almost taken the form of menace-a threat not the less forcible because it is moderate, and expressed without violence. The speech from the Throne embodies the policy of the Government, and the English people awaited it to learn whether the Derby Ministry would refuse reform, or make some concession to their will. The question is set at rest thus far, that it indicates that the Ministry admit the necessity of yielding, though how far they will yield, or what measures they will take, is not stated. We presume that a bill will be laid before Parliament which, in the language of the speech, "without undue disturbance of the balance of political power, shall freely extend "the elective franchise."

But this promise seems to have given little satisfaction. The people expected a more definite answer to their demand. Never, probably, was the Queen of Great Britain so coldly received by her subjects. She passed through immense crowds without receiving a cheer, and in reading her speech was interupted by cries of "Reform! Reform?" Still more significant was the silence in which she returned to Buckingham Palace after the delivery of the speeck, and when the band struck up the air, dear to English hearts, "God Save the "Queen," her [subjects had no ."Amen" for answer. Our Cable dispatches intimate that a disturbance was threatened, and that the great Reform meeting to be held in London on the 11th inst. will be more menacing with The World treats the very gravest and than any other meeting of Englishmen in this century. The failure of the Queen's speech to define clearly the measures the Government will frame, the brief mention of the question, of all questions to England most vital, has plainly aroused new indignation and greater resolution. The people will have Reform. The British Government, which for forty years has trifled with their wishes, can afford to trifle no longer.

If Lord Derby's Ministry will fairly meet this question, and give to Parliament a Reform bill, dealing with it honestly and justly, they may retain power. If they repeat the blunder of promising what will never be fulfilled, they must give place to the Liberals. We confess to little faith in the Tories, but it will be a pleasant surprise to find that, unlike the Bourbons, they can learn and unlearn. England's future depends upon the manner in whic'a the question of Reform is dealt with; it is in the power of her rulers to prevent or to necessitate a revolution. When the Queen passed on her dismal trium-

written, "Men without votes are serfs." President such resolutions and reports as they The warning must be heeded. We de not believe that force will be needed to Turner, and Thomas Murray, propose to obtain for the Euglish people their rights, for commence robbing their constituents right off we think the Government will yield; but it is clear enough that if this Parliament should fail to extend the franchise, the serfs mean to make it certain that they are men.

LOTTERY LAW.

There is a wide difference between Judge Ingraham's recent charge to his Grand Jury, and Justice Ledwith's decision-each affecting the subject of Lotteries. This difference constitutes that professional gulf which intervenes between such a judicial establishment as the Court of Oyer and Terminer and such lawbazaars as our Police Courts. A commonsense opinion on any important legal topic whatever is not to be too readily expected of the latter. Those who understand what a chance game-we will not say of legal farothe justice of our Police Courts is, so far as the public are concerned, will not be surprised at any decision emanating therefrom in favor of Lotteries. Judge Ingraham's charge is the very reverse of this. It is important as a very timely rebuke of the legal nonsense put forth by the Dogberry and Verges of the Police Court. Contrary to the latter oracles, Judge Ingraham

believes that the law prohibiting any lottery, game or device of chance for "the purpose of selling or disposing of houses, lands, real estate, 'money, goods, or things in action," is as applicable to the present gift enterprises as to anything else. The Judge quotes the case of a gift enterprise, the American Art Union, wherein the Chief-Justice held: "We should be trifling with and perverting the language of the Constitution if we were to say that it is not a lottery within its prohibition." There was no need to reproduce this opinion in explanation of the law, except for the benefit of such unschooled attorneys as Assistant District-Attorney Bedford. The law is unmistakable in what it specifies and prohibits; and it is a wonder that even a Police Justice, aided by an Assistant District-Attorney, who has learned to blunder with more or less hardihood at the feet of Mr. Oakey Hall, could mistake it. No matter how religious or patriotic imay be the object of certain lotteries, all are alikel prohibited.

But Mr. G. S. Bedford, jr., Assistant District-Attorney and legal adviser to Mr. Justice Ledwith, has been rash enough to differ not only with the Chief-Justice and Judge Ingraham. but with common sense and the dictionary. District-Attorneys have done this before; Mr. Hall has shaken his opinions like a red rag in the face of the law; but none have gone further in absurdity than Mr. Bedford. In the case of the lottery in aid of the New-York Hospital (what else shall we call it?) Mr. Bedford gives it as his opinion that it is no lottery at all. "A lottery," he proceeds to say, "is where money is won by the chance drawing of numbers, and where there are prizes and blanks. This is a distribution-there is no chanceevery ticket drawing a prize of more or less value. It is not a chance scheme." Elsewhere a correspondent has taken the trouble to give all the authoritative definitions of the word; and we need not observe that they are unanimously opposed to the stand Mr. Bedford has taken against the dictionary. With both lawyers and lexicographers against him, the claim of Mr. Bedford to consideration as the adviser of even a Police Justice is small. We cannot say what turn of the lottery has given us Mr. Bedford for a District-Attorney; hat

PROTECTING BRIBERY.

but a small rascal, to be sure; still, it was a brother law-givers, however, were not disposed petitions for pardon failed, they brought in a bill which, under the disguise of an act for the punishment of bribery, would have the effect, if passed, not only to set the convicted criminal at liberty, but to proclaimfa general amnesty for all past offenses of a similar nature! We doubt if legislative impudence ever went further than this. Whether timorous consciences had any influence in ideciding the votes, our readers must, of course, judge for themselves. The bill passed both houses, and on the 30th of January was very properly vetoed by Gov. Ward.

tute, with the important exception that they left untouched a mode of bribery which the Governor justly characterizes as "more insidious and dangerous than the direct offering and acceptance of a gift," namely: the offense of giving or withholding a vote upon one legislative measure in consideration of a vote to be given or withheld upon another. The present law makes this a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment or fine; the proposed one makes it no offense at all. The fourth section of the vetoed bill allows a Governor or member of the Senate or Assembly indicted for bribery the privilege of testifying in his own behalf-as if men who would perjure themselves once by taking bribes would hesitate to perjure themselves again in order to avoid punshment. The fifth section repeals the bribery law now in force, and with it "all and every provision of the statute or common law within the purview of" the said enactment. This is not only setting up a bar to all prosecutions for past official corruption, but is a sweeping abrogation, as Gov. Ward says, "of all adjudications heretofore made by our Courts and included in the terms 'common law,' by which bribery as a 'crime has been expounded or defined." This atrocious bill threatens to become a law, having been passed over the Governor's veto, by a vote of 12 to 9, in the New-Jersey Senate. Under its provisions, should it pass both Houses (and this, we are glad to say, is still doubtful), a legislator who had taken a bribe

to vote for it is amazing. Can Councilmen McVeany, Gilmore, Turner, and Thomas Murray, the four Republicans who voted to have a new officer, to be called "As-"sistant Sergeant-at-Arms," at a salary of \$1,200 per annum, tell us what will be the duties of that officer other than drawing his salary? The phal march, through the streets of London, Sergeant-at-Arms has nothing to do except at placards were held above the immense sessions of the Board to pass up from the desks with loud cheering. The sympathy here for Cuiver

last week or last year cannot be punished,

because the statute which he had violated wil

have been repealed. The honorable gentleman

who is now paying the penalty of his itching

palm in jail might be brought out on habeas

corpus and released, because all the provisions

of the statute or common law touching his case

would have been set aside. The effrontery

may have. Do Messrs. McVeany, Gilmore,

MCCRACKEN.

George W. McCracken, of New-York, is the man who wrote the letter to the President about the infamous conduct of our Ministers and Consuls in Europe; of which Mr. Johnson spoke to Mr. Seward; of which Mr. Seward wrote to Mr. Motley; of which Mr. Motley wrote to Mr. Seward; as to which the Senate inquired, and which we present to the public to-day. George W. McCracken, of New-York, is the man who peeped through the key-hole, who listened at the crack, who was up the chimney, and who has been dragged out from under the table by the nose. The Senate of the United States now has George W. McCracken, of New-York, by that prominent feature which he has poked about so industriously, and if the Senate should pull it, before letting it go, we hope that honorable body will take Major De Boot's advice, and "pull it gently, gently, gently."

Who is George W. McCracken, of New-York? We have looked in vain for his name in the New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City Directories. Nobody seems to know him, and probably nobody wants to know him. He is apparently the "utterly obscure person" that Mr. Sumner declared him. Indeed, it is doubtful whether there is such a person as George W. McCracken of New-York, for even the man vulgar enough to write such a letter would scarcely be stupid enough to sign his true name. George W. McCracken, of New-York, is, possibly, assumed to conceal a man who, though not ashamed to do a dirty thing, was ashamed to be known as the author. Yet, upon such a letter as this, from begin-

ning to end malignant, disgusting, and unmis-

takably false, Mr. Seward could question the patriotism of a man so distinguished as Mr. Motley, and ask him for a confirmation of the grossest slanders. A letter which calls one of the representatives of the United States in Europe a flunkey, another a vulgar, ignorant fellow, another a common drunkard! It is surprising that Mr. Seward did not at once perceive that the President was insulted by such a letter, and inform . Mr. Johnson of the fact. It is more surprising that he should have made it the basis of official action. When his correspondence with Mr. Motley was published, it was believed that, though nothing could excuse the tone of Mr. Seward's letter, he must have had some authority for supposing that gentleman to be no gentleman and a renegade. Yet, even this presumption, this apology for the Secretary, was unfounded. George W. McCracken, of New-York, was all the authority Mr. Seward had. George W. McCracken, of New-York, is the mean little mouse which has crawled out of this mountain of scandal, and hereafter, we greatly fear, when Mr. Seward utters his prophecies of wars ending in ninety days, the implicit faith of his countrymen will scarcely continue unless he distinctly affirms that it was not George W. McCracken, of New-York, who told him so.

THE TRADE OF THE EAST.

The importance of the new steamship line between California and Japan and China, which was inaugurated on the 1st January by the departure of the Colorado from San Francisco, on her first voyage to the Flowery Kingdom, was ably illustrated by our special correspondent at the Pacific metropolis, whose letter we published a It is only a few weeks since the public few days ago. The trade of the East Indies, has learned, with general satisfaction, that a mem- from early times tempted the nations of Europe across the unexplored sea, on the good thing to have any rascal in office punished, proved so pregnant of results to the whole civilwere it only to discourage the others. His | ized and uncivilized world; it was the object which inspired the maritime activity of the Portuguese, to leave him to his well-deserved fate, and when the English, and the Dutch during the long years that they contended for the commercial supremncy of the ocean; it was the jewel for which Great Britain battled and intrigued in Hindostan, and for which she and France and Russia are now rivaling each other in Central Asia. We have done little to secure a share of it for ourselves until now; and, though we are so late in entering the race, the prospects are that Yankee energy, favored by our geographical position, will bring us out the winners. The mail between England and China already passes through San Francisco, and with the improved facilities opened by this new steamship enter; The first, second, and third sections of the bill substantially recuacted the old bribery prise and by the Pacific Railway, there is little room to doubt that the commerce between law, for which they were offered as a substi-Europe and the East will soon seek the same channel. Our commerce with Japan is yet in its very

> become important, we can set down no figures of its value with confidence, even of approximate correctness. But with China we have built up already, even with no better means of communication than sailing vessels, a large and rapidly increasing trade. The exportation of produce from San Francisco to the Celestial Empire, in 1866, amounted in value to nearly a million and a half of dollars, and of treasure to more than six millions and a half, a great proportion of this sum being sent abroad to buy sterling bills of exchange for speculative purposes. The exports included wheat, of which the quantity had nearly doubled since 1865, and flour, of which the increase was three-fold. And, as soon as a judicious system. of protection shall have so far fostered American manufactures as to enable us to compete in the foreign market with the product of British mills, we may expect to send our cotton and woolen goods to Hong-Kong, to replace the fabries which the Chinese lenoriously manufacture by hand. The influence of the new line upon emigra-

infancy, and though it will undoubtedly soon

tion from China to the Pacific States, and the consequent increase in the rate of development of those labor-lacking regions, must be of the utmost importance; and not less important will be the effect of these increased facilities of communication upon the secluded and mys terious civilization of the ancient kingdoms of the East. It seemed old to read, in the reports of the banquet given in San Francisco to celebrate the sailing of the first steamship, speeches by Mr. Fung Tang, Mr. Quan Yuen, Mr. Choy Cum Chew, and other Asiatic gentlemen; but we risk little in Fredicting that such things will not seem odd much longer, and that our which enabled anybody to offer such a bill or intercourse will soon be as free and as common with Peking and Yeddo as with London and

THE CULVER CASE.

VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

BY TRIBURAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.
FRANKLIN, Pa., Feb. 6.—The Culver trial resulted in a verdict of not guilty this evening; the prosecutor to pay the costs. The verdiet was received

the all because and there a close water their real plant costs. I am the Community Costs